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Hole-in-the-Day and the Constitution.

The Hartford Times appears to regard the following passage from the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution as absolutely conclusive on the question of citizenship:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are tizens of the United States [and of the State wherein

The bracketed clause our esteemed contemporary fails to quote, yet it is somewhat illuminative of the meaning of United States," as used just above it.

This is the part of the Fourteenth Amendment referred to by Justice HARLAN the other day when he asked one of the counsel before the Supreme Court whether it is in the power of the President and the Senate, as the treaty-making power, to overrule the Fourteenth Amendment.

The trouble with the Hartford Times's interpretation-we do not say Mr. Justice HABLAN'S interpretation-of the language of the Fourteenth Amendment, apparently, is that it understands that amendment

"All persons aborn or naturalized in the United States, or subject to the furisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States." &c.

If the word were " or " instead of " and." the case would indeed be plain. Every Porto Rican, every Filipino, every subject from the School of Agriculture, for the of the Sultan of Jolo, every Indian on our own reservations, every Thingit and Kuskwogmiut in Alaska, being subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, would be a citizen of the United States.

But that is not what the Fourteenth Amendment provides. It provides that citizenship shall belong to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof; that for the School of Arts and Trades, only is to say, to all persons born or naturalized one man graduated from it, and he was a within the United States and still subject to its jurisdiction. The purpose of the "and" is obvious. If the word were "or" instead of " and," a person born or naturalrenounced his allegiance and become the citizen or subject of another nation.

From among scores of similar provisions the other day to the House of Representatives we take this item as a specimen:

" For ninth of ten instalments of annuity, last series to be paid to Chief HOLE-IN-THE-DAY or his heirs. per third article of treaty of August 2, 1847, and fifth article of treaty of March 19, 1867, one thousand

Was HOLE-IN-THE-DAY a citizen of the United States when the Government of the United States entered into treaty relations with him in 1847 and again in 1867? Did he become a citizen of the United States when, in 1868, the Fourteenth Amendgrounds.

Education in the Philippines.

What is the actual condition of public education in the Philippine Islands, and how can it be improved? To these obviously fundamental questions we may deduce provisional answers from the testimony on the subject taken before the Philippine Commission at Manila, a detailed report of which has been issued by the Government Printing Office. The testimony was obtained partly from welleducated laymen of Tagalog stock and partly from members of the Company of JESUS. We should here note that the religious orders are not regarded with indiscriminate hostility by the Filipinos. A sharp distinction is drawn. When one hears "friars" spoken of with dislike, it is not the Jesuits, or even the Capuchins, but the Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustinians and Recoletos whom the speaker has in view.

According to Senor FELIPE CALDEBON, a lawyer, whose evidence was in most points confirmed by two conspicuous Jesuit fathers, the contemporaneous history of education in the Philippines begins with the year 1860, when the Jesuits returned. Up to that time the dominant friars had maintained that Spanish should by no means be taught in the islands, for the curious reason that, should the natives acquire that language, they would understand the laws. The Jesuits, however, who held a contrary epinion, eventually triumphed, and secured enactments making the teaching of Spanish obligatory. Simultaneously a normal school was established for the training of teachers intended for the primary schools. This school was supported by the Spanish Government and directed by the Jesuits. It still exists and has been the most powerful means of diffusing the Spanish language.

How, then, can we account for the fact that, in spite of the provisions made for the teaching of Spanish about the year 1860, there are now only some to per cent. of the population of even the most civilized parts of the Philippines who speak Spanish? Senor CALDERON points out, that while perhaps 75 per cent, of the population of the Philippines now know how to read and write, they can do these things only mechanically; that is, they know only how to make and pronounce the letters, but do not understand the meaning of the words. Books written in Tagalog they can read intelligently, but in that language only such works have been published as the friars desired. The Spanish Government reserved the right of censorship ever Tagalog publications, but the friars alone could exercise the function. for they alone were acquainted with that language. As a matter of fact, outside of Manila, where the Jesuits brought about some important reforms, the whole system of public instruction remained in the hands of the friars, and thus is explained the paradox that 75 per cent. of the Filipinos know how to read and write yet possess not even the rudiments of culture. So far, indeed, but Mr. Bryan in nomination. The elecas girls are concerned, there was no attempt made to give them even elementary edu- likewise that the great volume of aggres-

Charity began to teach them.

We pass to the appliances for secondary education. It seems that since 1800 there have been two institutions in Manila, where secondary instruction has been given, to wit: the Municipal Athenseum, con-San Juan de Letran, an adjunct of the University of Santo Tomas. The latter school has clung, for the most part, to the medieval curriculum, but in the Athenæum, more attention has been paid to mathematics, to chemistry and to other sciences.

According to Senor Calperon, all the most distinguished men in Manila, including Dr. Rizal, have graduated from the Athenæum. Since 1888, some institutions ostensibly designed to impart secondary instruction have been established in the provinces, but these have been controlled by the "friars"-we have shown above how this term should be qualified-and the results have not been satisfactory.

We come now to the one ostensible instrument of the higher education, the University of Santo Tomas, which has courses in theology, canonical law, civil law, philosophy and literature, to which, at a comparatively recent date, were added courses in medicine and pharmacy. As a matter of fact, some of these curricula are merely nominal. Thus, in the course which was supposed to comprehend, not only penal law, but also political and administrative law and colonial legislation, only the penal | rather than cool it. code has been studied. Then, again, a course in medicine professedly includes therapeutics proper, materia medica, prescription writing, hydrotherapeutics and electrotherapeutics; but instruction is given only in therapeutics proper. We should note, further, that a School of Agriculture and by the Spanish Government. They have borne no fruit at all, however. The mode of raising rice is, we are told, the same as that employed before the Spanish Conquest, and the method of extracting cane sugar differs scarcely at all from that which was practised many years ago. When a disease broke out among the coffee trees in Batangas, a commission was appointed purpose of discovering a remedy. When the commission's report was made, there were no coffee trees left. The proposed cure for the coffee tree pest was to inject a certain powder into each tree. This could be done, if a man had two or three coffee trees in his yard, but where there were millions of coffee trees on a plantation the remedy would be impracticable. As

Among the suggestions tending to the improvement of primary instruction which at the request of the commission, were ized in the United States would be a citizen | made by the Jesuit fathers, two are of of the United States even after he had manifest utility. The post of teacher in the primary schools should be better paid, in which event the graduates of the normal school in Manila would be tempted in the Indian Appropriation bill reported to exercise educational functions, which at present they avoid. Secondly, the study of the English language, as well as of Spanish, should be at once made obligatory in all schools. For a time, educational institutions in the Philippines will have to be bilingual, but ultimately the English tongue may be substituted for the Spanish as the medium of instruction.

Spaniard.

Democratic Leadership.

In Mr Revan's speech at Lincoln on Wednesday there was a sobriety of tone ment was declared by foint resolution of which gave to it more dignity than has Congress to be a part of the Constitution | belonged usually to his public utterances. of the United States? Yet he was at that He was circumspect also in not venturing time subject to the jurisdiction of the to forecast the conditions which will de-United States as he is to-day, if Hole-in- termine political division in the future, Committee, is understood to be a gentleman THE-DAY has not gone to the happy hunting | though he suggested, and perhaps not unreasonably, that the general principles represented by him would continue to shape the issues of national campaigns.

> It cannot be regarded as improbable that pealing more and more unreservedly will make the dividing line between the great parties in the political campaigns of the next century. The drift in this country seems to be toward a sharp political disentiation comparatively as to preclude him the field of contest.

The distinction between the position of the Gold Democracy of 1896 and 1900 and the Republican party is relatively inconsiderable. In general purpose and tone the two are almost indistinguishable as measured by the Bryan school of Democracy. If there is a difference it concerns Constitutional theories touching our new possessions which will probably be removed wholly from political controversy by supreme judicial decision long before another national campaign comes, Mr. BRYAN, therefore, with an instinctive perception of popular impulses, the possession of which cannot be denied him, keeps himself in training to continue the leadership of the radical forces, on the theory that they will control the Democratic party hereafter and make an issue with the Re publicans so sharp that all other dividing lines in politics will be made to seem utterly

insignificant. The speech at Indianapolis on the same day by Mr. KERNS, the lately defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, was not without political claptrap, but it was also marked by a degree of political acumen which raised it intellectually far above the loose generalities of Mr. CLEVELAND's recent studied utternuces on the same subject. The inference of Mr. KEENS that there will be no such Democratic reorganization as was demanded by the other, but only the exercise of wise practical leadership to bring about Democratic harmony, was sound unquestionably. The Democratic party has never been "reorganized" during its career of a century. Even the Civil War brought about no such result. In 1872 it yielded to views of expediency and opportunism in turning its back squarely on all its past record by the nomination of HORACE GREELEY; yet in 1876, without any formal reorganization, it went back to the strictly Democratic leadership of THEORY. It is true, too, as Mr. KERNS said, that if ever a party represented the dominant sentiment of its " rank and file " it was in 1896 in a National Convention which, without manipulation but under the pressure of its own impulse solely,

tions of both 1896 and 1900 demonstrated

cation until about 1870, when the Sisters of sive Democratic conviction and enthu- the Colonel deserves to be forgiven. He has THE BU DDHISTS APPEAL TO CHRISTEN. be regarded as disturbing the social institu-Mr. CLEVELAND.

Mr. KERNS was justified by incontrovertible facts in saying that it was the "rank and file" who "in 1896 literally took possession of the Democratic party." ducted by the Jesuits, and the College of The governing impulse in the Chicago Convention was hatred of the spirit and methods associated with Mr. CLEVELAND and determination to relieve the Demoeratic party of all responsibility for them. Whatever argument may be used to justify the Cleveland Administration, the frreconcliable antipathy to it of the great body of contemporary Democratic sentiment was unquestionable.

Is it likely that the second defeat of this bitter Democratic prejudice will result in overcoming it and in the restoration of Mr. CLEVELAND to the leadership which he is now seeking so obviously? Such a political revolution would be complete and unprecedented, for the Greeley campaign of 1872 offers no parallel to the domination of the Democratic party by Mr. BRYAN since 1896, GREELEY brought in no spirit which touched the Democratic heart; he represented a purely artificial alliance not intended to be more than ephemeral. BRYAN turned Democratic lassitude and hopelessness into impassioned energy and flerce determination to conquer. In politics as also in war defeat may strengthen devotion to a captain

The practical outcome, of course will depend on conditions both general and political which will arise during the next four years; but the probabilities are that a political distinction far broader and deeper than that now or ever represented by Mr. CLEVELAND and his school will a School of Arts and Trades were founded | mark the Democratic party in 1904 and make other leadership inevitable.

The Raines Law.

The preliminary data, recently published, of the annual report of the State Commissioner of Excise, attests the effectiveness of one of the wisest, most practical and most statesmanlike laws, in the best and truest sense a reform measure, ever enacted in the Empire State.

The Excise Commissioner, Mr. HENRY H. LYMAN, says that since the Raines law went into operation in the spring of 1896 there has been collected under it for the privilege of selling liquor in this State more than \$61,250,000, a sum which is, of course, enormously in excess of that which would have been collected under the old statutes, and which has served to lighten in a very marked degree the general burden of State taxation. All this has been done at a yearly cost of but \$25,000 more than were the expenses of the old Boards of

Excise. Despite the large increase in the population of the State during four years, the number of places where liquor is sold has decreased from the last year of the old Excise law to the first year of the new law by over 6,000; while in this period the arrests for drunkenness have decreased from twelve in one thousand to nine in one thousand. Morally and financially what splendid results are these!

An even more valuable achievement is that which has been achieved in taking is our declaration of principles and we ask the saloon out of politics, in stripping the thousand and one Excise Boards of the State of their powers of favoritism and oppression and putting the liquor business, like any other business, under the domain of law which zealously protects as well as rigorously punishes.

The New Republican Chairman.

Mr. ROBERT C. MORRIS, who is to be the new chairman of the Republican County who by reason of his character and attainments will give distinction to his office. He brings to it a record without factious blemish and marked by broad and genuine loyalty to his party. He also has the reputhe radical sentiment to which he is an- tation of being intellectually qualified for a leadership which will secure the respect of men of all parties and give added dignity to the Republican organization in the city of New York.

We will undertake no prediction that he tinction, with conservatism on the one side is the man to lift the Republican vote in and radicalism-perhaps carried steadily this city up to the Democratic level, so to a further and further extreme on the that in future elections the Republican other. Obviously the ambition and pur- party will begin its campaigns with an appose of Mr. BRYAN is to continue as the leader proximately even chance of victory inof the radical forces. A separation so stead of the crushing handicap of a colosbroad would make the political variation sal majority to be overcome. That man which, not less obviously, Mr. CLEVELAND | must come some day, though in all is ambitious to represent, so slight a differ- probability his time will not coincide with Mr. Morris's chairmanship. But Mr. Morris from the possibility of any notable place in | will surely have the best wishes of his party | for success.

Salaries at Washington.

Just before the adjournment of the House for the holiday recess, Mr. LOUDENSLAGER of New Jersey introduced a bill fixing the salary of the Vice-President at \$25,000 and providing that each of the members of the Cabinet shall receive \$15,000 a year.

The pay of the Vice-President is now \$8,000 The Cabinet officers also get \$8,000,

When Gen. GRANT's first term was about to expire and after he had been reelected, the Forty-second Congress, unfavorably known to history as the Salary Grab Congress, raised the annual compensation of the President from \$25,000 to \$50,000, of the Vice-President from \$8,000 to \$10,000, of the heads of the departments from \$8,000 to \$10,000, of the Justices of the Supreme Court from \$8,000 to \$10,000 and of the Chief Justice from \$8,500 to \$10,500. At the same time the Forty-second Congress voted to raise the salaries of Senators and Representatives from \$5,000 to \$7,500; and they made the increase retroactive as concerned themselves for the two years' term then

just closing. This performance, as everybody knows. was followed by such an outburst of public indignation that many of the grabbers hastened to cover their self-voted increase back into the United States Treasury, or o rid themselves of the odium of it by benefactions to various educational and elecmosynary institutions. And the next Congress, the Forty-third, repealed the act about ten months later, reenacting the old figures for all salaries except those of the President and the Supreme Court Justices. Since 1874 there has been no change,

Mr. Loudenslager's bill contemplates an increase of 212 per cent, in the case of the Vice-President, and of 114 per cent. in the case of the Cabinet officers. It is unaccompanied, at present, by any signs of dissatisfaction, on the part of Senators and Congressmen, with the rate of pay which | square inch." has been regarded as adequate during the past quarter of a century.

The trend toward plutocracy - Col. BYAN. There goes the Colonel, "trending " again. as usual. There is a curious fondness for "trend" among persons who are in the habit

siasm was with Mr. BRYAN and against a marked "trend" toward plutocracy him-

The rumor that the Prince of Wales is likely to be invited by President McKINLEY to this country, to witness the races for the America's Cup needs confirmation which, it is to be hoped, may long be lacking. The wellremembered attitude of the Prince of Wales, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, toward the fellow who during one of the international regattas, deliberately and in cold blood, insulted both the New York Yacht Club and the American public renders any invitation to him incompatible with our self-

The Savannah News publishes this short but eloquent history of the Georgia Legislature

"One member blew out the gas, another member stuck a knife into a fellow member, and the Dog law Many more pretentious bodies have not

shown an activity so engaging and so various. It is sad for reflective spirits to watch the waning year and remember that they are not living in the same century with the Emperor

WILLIAM and Mr. KOHLSAAT of Chicago

What a poor old world it is to be nearly a year

behind the Emperor WILLIAM and Mr. KORI-BRYAN GOES TO TEXAS.

His Home. LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 27 .- It was 3 o'clock this morning when Mr. Bryan was reached on the toast list at the Jeffersonian Club banquet. He expressed his cordial apprecia-

Will Hunt Ducks for a Week -- Why Lincoln Is

declared only last fall that it did not stand for imperialism, and yet one whose President in his message to Congress indicates that trine of universal love, and kept their the trial by jury has been denied the Filipinos.

out for a week's duck hunting as a recreation. He will return hone to begin active work on his weekly newspaper on Jan. 9 after filling banquet engagements at Omaha and Chicago. It was announced this evening that for the first few issues at least the Commoner would be eight pages, size it by 14', inches. The make-up will be similar to that of the Nation with three columns to the page, eighteen ems wide.

MRS. CRAIGIE A "FADDIST."

Assistant Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library So Characterized by Comptroller Coler. Comptroller Bird S. Coler is apparently a supporter of the movement which aims to oust Mrs. Mary E. Cr. Lie from her place as

assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. He said yesterday: "I am not opposed to women in public service, but the Brooklyn Public Library has grown so large that I believe it should have a representative man at its head. Mrs.

aigle is a faddist, and when she cannot get incs through the public libary, she gets hers to start them for her.

things through the public Heary, she gets others to start them for her Take for instance the Tompkins Park Library. She wanted the Board of Directors to establish a library there. The Board of Directors believed that at that time such a branch would be foo near one already established, when branches were needed in farther removed sections, and they would not agree to it. Then Mrs. Craisic got her friends to open the library in the park.

Mrs. Craisic's term expired in November and the question of her reclection has been postponed by the directors until February. It has been charsed by her opponents that her presence tends to hamper the work of Librarian Arthur C. Bostwick.

High Explosives Don't Hurt Armor.

From the Scientific American. Experiments undertaken by the United States overnment expressly to test the theory that if a sufficiently large amount of high explosive can be detonated against or in close proximity to a battleship, the battleship will be to use the pet term of promoters, annihilated, bave proved that it is absolutely

On one occasion a Harreytzed steel plate, representing the side armor of the United States battleship Kearsarge, was tested by the detonation of 307 pounds of gun cotton, which was suspended for the purpose mmediately in front of the plate. Instead of being blown into theoretical 'thousands of fragments,' the plate was undisturbed, and a slight and harmless scoring on the face of the plate was the only evidence. as far as the armor was concerned, of the explosion Of four chickens placed either immediately behind the plate, or within from 25 to 50 feet of the gun cotton, two survived without the slightest sign of being infured; one was killed by a flying fragment of a shell a result which does not affect the argument, and only one appeared to have died from shock. Prof Aiger, the greatest expert in this country, or probably in any country, on this very question, says Tais experiment would seem completely to dispose of the theory that a high-explosive shell of very large capacity will blow in the side of an armored vessel it exploded against it." and he further says that the velocity of the shell would add materially nothing to the effect of a detonation, the rush of whose gases is determined by a pressure of hundreds of tons per

It is the opinion of Prof. Alger and every ordnance expert the world over, that for a high explosive to be effective it must be carried by the shell through the armor, and burst within the hull of the ship itself. This conclusion was strikingly borne out by the experiments on the Bellelsie, made early in the present year. The high-explosive shells were burst upon contact with the armor, and left no further trace than of tossing words about for exercise. But | a harmless star splash on the outside of the shin

ing the permanent welfare and peace of China must necessarily be placed in the hands o the propagandists of religion. With these views on the situation we, the followers of views on the situation we, the followers of Buddha, out of friendly feeling toward China as a neighbor, in discharge of a duty obliga-tory upon us as preachers of religion, and more perticularly from the sense of a re-sponsibility devolving upon us in connection with religion in China, have thought it ex-pedient to submit our sentiments to the con-sideration of ecclesiastics throughout the world inasmuch as we are perfectly confi-dent that the benevolent and generous excle-siastics of the world, pardening our audacty and removing the barriers now existing in

banquet. He expressed his cordial appreciation of what his fellow citizens had done for him, and in addition to the synopsis furnished in advance last night, he said:

"When the adverse returns were coming in election evening last November, some one asked me why I remained in Lincoin, a community that seems to be hopelessly Republican. As I always do on occasions of this sort I turned to the Bible for solace and support, and I found: 'Love your enemies, do good to those that hate you,' and I responded that I knew of no better place to carry out this injunction than right here in Lincoin.

"Hypocrisy is a name that well fits the Republican party, a party that declared against the gold standard in 1898 and four years later congratulated itself that it had established the gold standard, a party that declared only last fall that it did not stand.

"The great trachers of religion in the olden."

In his message to Congress Indicates that this by Jury has been dended the Flippinos.

The Democratic purty cannot be destroyed until the process of the proposation of the process of the

months until it will be renewed unless we allow them the things we demand for ourselves. There cannot be justice between this nation and man here, and injustice between this nation and another people. We are ready to fish as long as the fusion forces remain true to these principles. I am no other than a rivate citizen, but I promise you that no other private citizen shall do more for the cause than I.

Mr. Bryan left for Texas at 7:30 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his son William. He will remain ten days as the guest of tol. W. L. Moody. It is proposed to take him out for a week's duck hunting as a recreation. He will return home to begin active work on his weekly newspaper on Jan. 9 after filling banquet engagements at Omaha and Chicago. It was announced this evening that for the return policy of their needed with the foreign policy of their needed in utter disregard of the evangelists in China have averogated to the evangelists

connected trible of the country and with this object in view made their chards and enthedra's a sort of asylum for criminals. The Chinese began to entertain the idea that the missionaries were initioately connected with the foreign policy of their own countries, and that having made themselves instrumental in carrying out the intrigues of their own governments, they must have labored for some sinister design, such as the extension of territory, along with the development of comparer. They saw with gross aparehension that in respect to foreign machinations the missionaries were the first to come followed by Censuls, with Generals at their back, and they have feared that behind a man who had come with a seen and a sword.

To this is to be attributed the cause of suspicion as well as aparehension on the part of the Chinese in this is to be found an element of the Chinese in this is to be found an element of provocation for the treent insufficient in China. If that the the case, then it follows that the unissionaries are to be held largely, if not entirely, bestonsible for the present disturbances in this had been with the missionaries in China have constantly assumed an obnoxious attitude, and have their brought upon the relations world a great disgrace and chastrin.

Such being the case, we, the Buddhists of Japan, cannot but express our desire that all the ecclesiastics in the world would, in continuction with us. Lecognize the above fact—a fact which clearly shows that the missionaries and chastrin.

Such being the case, we the Buddhists of Japan, cannot but express our desire that all the ecclesiastics in the world would, in continuction with us. Lecognize the above fact—a fact which clearly shows that the missionaries in China have constantly be removed. Unless such a scheme be adopted the four hundred millions of sonts are containing distress and affliction and the East Asian firmament is permanently to be derived with clouds of disaster and insurrection. We, as disciples of Puddhis, can be adopted with clou

as they have meatible with the true principle of religion. When some time ago a dapanese Enddhist temple at Amoy was burnt by the Chinese, we Buddhist being desirous to persuade the house Government to refrain from pressing the Chinese authorities on this particular agecunt, have reneunced all chines for dimenages, and this we did simply with a view to the discretion which we ought to exercise in the interests of religion.

A glance at history shows that the great a great of every religion in anticulty, despite

aterests of Pengion.

A glance at history shows that the gre-eachers of every relation in anticulty, despit he persecution which they have incurre nave not only not displayed any spirit, nosulity or vengeance, but on the contrahave not only not displayed any spirit of hostility or vengance, but on the contrary have prayed, with compassion, to have the heavenly blessing be stowed upon the persecutors. It is earnessly to be recommended therefore, that we, together with all the propagators of religion in the world, should be prepared to inspine our selves with the noblesspirit of the ancient safer, and instead of holding initial feelings against the Chisnesse who have perpetuated so much have and atrocity upon the missionaries, should endeavor to do good for evil, and to such licate a permanent blessing upon this pitiful race. The second procession we have to submit to our venerable bretheren consists in aithholding the missionaries in Chira from all forms of procedure which might possibly

be regarded as disturbing the social institutions of China.

A Circular Concerning China Addressed to the Ecclesiastics of the World.

From the Independent.

We, the Buddiniats of Great Japan, beg to inform our reveral ecclesiastical brethron in the world that, the disturbances in China the world presign is at stake, the fundamental statutes of the country have fallen into other disorder. Indeer these circumstances the social distress as well as moral corruption have pledged ourselves to undertake the world of salvation to remain silent with fooded hands?

The question justifies fiself when we consider that the present complications in China are likely to infect to a serious extent the interests of the whole world. Still more foreiby does it assert itself when we consider that the disturbances in China are supposed to have had their origin in the worlding for the ancient consideration of the condition of the Middle Kinadom of Inture we have to look to the mutan negotiations between the present authorities of China and of the Powers, yet wo are folly convinced that the work of evaluation that the content of the middle Kinadom of Inture we have to look to the mutan negotiations between the present authorities of China and of the Powers, yet wo are folly convinced that the work of evaluation that the content of the middle Kinadom of Inture we have to look to the mutan negotiations between the present authorities of China and of the Powers, yet wo are folly convinced that the work of evaluation that the content of the middle Kinadom of the world convention that the condition of the condition of the Chinese of China and of the Powers, yet wo are folly convinced that the work of evaluation that the conditions between the present condition of the cond

the reconciliation of the occidental civiliza-tions.

Then again political as well as social in-stitutions will become settled in perfect order, and finally the four hundred million souls relieved from distress and affliction, will be enabled to enjoy the benefits of the doctrine of universal benevolence, and the 400 provi-vers (provinces?) of China, thus cleared from portents of disaster, will utilizately secure for themselves a happy condition of purity and tranquility, and the whole world would be filled with the sacred effulgence of peace and blessing in its utmost brilliancy. Such really is the condition which we Budd-hists of great Japan are anxious to see brought about in thina and throughout the world. (Signed) Representatives of the Great Japan Buddhists' Union, at their headquarters within the Kenninji temple in Kyoto, Empire thin the Kenninji temple in Kyoto, Empire

Great Japan.

Genko Nakuyama, Superintendent of the
Tendai sect; Iukvo Cho, Superintendent
of the Shingon sect, Kodo Hisata, Superintendent of the Hieizan branch of
the Jodo sect; Dokutan Toyoda, Superintendent of the Nanzenji branch of the Rinzai sect; Koci Otani, Superintendent of the Otani branch of the Shin sect; Korin Yoshi, Superintendent of the

Oct. 11, 83d year of Meiji (1900).

A VAN DYCK FOR MR. WHITNEY. Prompt Sale of a Noteworthy Painting Brought Quietly to This Country.

A painting by Van Dyck which was recently brought to the United States has been sold to Mr. William C. Whitney at a figure which is all but the record price paid in this country up to date for a painting. The picture a portrait of William de Villiers, Vicompte Grandisson, of the family prominent under the headship of the Duke of Buckingham,

here with confidence that it will be kept in the country.

Mr. Whitney's Van Dyck portrait, although now in his private gallery, will undoubtedly he seen in some public exhibition, through Mr. Whitney's courtesy, perhaps this winter. The Villiers portrait is a full length flaure. Mr. Schaus is proud of his work in bringing the painting to New York, although he did not take New Yorkers into his confidence and invite them to his gallery when the painting was there.

"If I never did anything else, I should feel that I had done something of value for America," he said yestercay, in bringing here and selling for American possession this Van Dyck portrait."

BLACKLISTED CITY FATHERS. Tammany Will Try to Defeat Those Who Have

Held Up Public Works.

A delegation of Brooklynites called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to urge that something be done to relieve the alleged water famine in their borough. The deleestion included a number of ex-officials of the city of Brooklyn, and all of them told the Mayor that the quantity of water available would be increased greatly if the appropriation for the Milburn reservoir were able would be increased greatly if the appropriation for the Miburn teservoir were passed by the Municipal Assembly and it a new conduit were laid between Hempstend and Wassapsequa. Commissioner Dalton and Calef Engineer Birdsail said that all the pumps were working and that all the pumps were working and that no water was going to waste. The Commissioner said that the Municipal Assembly had held up all the relef measures that it could. Mayor Van Wyck asked the delegation if it would aid him in getting legislation to allow the city to take water from Suffolk county. The delegation said it would. You genticuen should do what I intend to do, said the Mayor. That is to use your intirence to prevent the reelection of the Aldermen and Councilmen who are responsible for holding up these becessary public works. I'm going to do it next fall."

Since a large proportion of the local legislators included in such a list hall from Brooklyn, Mayor Van Wyck's remark may have an interest outside this borough.

The Boy Who Lives Next Door. From the Chicago Times Herald.

The boy who lives next door Has frechies on his face; His ears are red and hang Away out into space. Away out into space,
And when I dear a dog ki yl
And see it flee in terror, I
tan outleldy guess the cause.
This merely that one more
Poor little victum knows.
A boy resides next door.

He runs across the lawn
Five nursed with Falous care,
And, in the summer time.
Knocks down the flowers there:
It seems to give him pure delight
To yell around with all his might.
And every week or so
A pebble finds its way
Arabist a light of glass
For which I have to pay. He runs across the lawn

Up to the sky I'd try To bravely bear the blow!

18 all to he, one slay
has striken suddenly.
When I was for away
he boy who lives next door forget
to yell around, but ran and brought.
The doctor to the leed,
And when I came, at last
Shrabk from me with a look
of pity as I passed!

The little child whose love

The boy who lives next door brought in his tops and gu And pocketfuls of trash ease our little one; sed beade my darling's bed, sed beade my darling's bed, And God was good to me. Let's wait awhile before

STATE HEALTH BOARD'S REPORT

Laboratory Wanted Inspection of Summer Resorts Recommended. ALBANY, Dec. 27. - Dr. Baster T. Smelzer

Secretary of the State Board of Health, says the work of the laboratory connected with the board has been of a larger volume than usual by reason of the great number of cases of typhoid fever throughout the State, and the efforts on the part of the local authorities to, determine, if possible, the cause. The disease in many instances was traced to the use of well water which had become contaminated by reason of the careless disposition of the by reason of the careless disposition of the exercia from typhoid patients. As only chemical work can be done in the laboratory, the great need of a more complete department is evidenced by the numerous requests received for bacteriological examinations of samples of food products as well as samples of water, and it is the hope of the board that in the near future the Legislature will make a sufficient appropriation to warrant equipment with the necessary appliances of a modern laboratory and the employment of a sufficient force therein to do the work found to be necessary.

The number of candidates who passed the State examination entitling them to operate

State examination entiting them to operate as undertakers this year was 121. During the past few years numerous complaints have been received by the State Board of Health concerning unsanitary conditions existing at summer resorts alleged to have caused vphoid fever and other diseases. In view of the results of the several investigations made this year the board says there is war-rant for the recommendation that a general inspection of summer resorts be made by representatives of the board, to determine as to the source of water supply, disposition of sewage and refuse, method of plumbing and such other matters as would tend to in-juriously affect the health of the patrons of such resorts.

juriously affect the health of the patrons of such resorts.

During the year 160,000 certificates of births, marriages, and deaths have been received by the board for record and fling. There seems to be a laxity, says the board in its report, on the part of clergymen and physicians to report marriages and deaths to the boards of health of the municipalities in which the events occur.

An increase over the \$85,000 appropriated for the expenses of the board this year is asked for.

POULTRY FOR THE PATHERLAND. German Experts Study American Methods and

Carry Away American Fowls. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The German Government has now begun the study of American poultry. Baron Hermann, agricultural expert of the German Embassy, and Count Puckler, one of Emperor William's greatest scientific farmers, have been making observations in New York State and Pennsylvania of the methods employed by poultry raisers to produce hens for laying. and

raisers to produce hens for laying, and broilers for the markets. They have studied chicken diseases and talked with American farmers about remedies for preventing the falling out of feathers during the moulting season. The breeding of varieties they found gave them the most pleasure.

They watched the attempts of some breeders to produce a cross between white Wyandottes and black Minorcas and Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks. Some raisers told them how to breed to produce eggs at the expense of flesh, others insisted that flesh-producing fowls brought the most money. Farmers explained why new corn always produced indigestion in fowls and how birds should be washed with sponge and soap and the plumage at last plunged in a tub of cold water that should be blued as a laundress blues the water for linen in the wash.

When Count Puckler and Baron Hermann

as a laundress blues the water for linen in the wash. When Count Puckler and Baron Hermann returned to Washington they brought with them many specimens of fowls, and Baron Hermann's friends thought he was going into the poultry business as a fad. Now Count Puckler has left Washington for the Fatherland and has taken with him the different hens and roosters which he and Baron Hermann secured and will attempt poultry raising in Germany in the same way that American producers have found so profitable.

HAVANA SHRIBVALTY CASE DECIDED. Secretary Root Sustains Gen. Brooke in Revoking Hereditary Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The War Department this morning announced the decision of Secretary Root on the application of the Countess of Buena Vista for a revocation of Gen. Brooke's order annulling the hereditary privlege and office of Sheriff of Havana which the Government of Spain granted to the Countess and her heirs. This office carried with it all fees for the inspection of meats slaughtered in Havana. Several years ago half of the privilege was purchased by Dr. Don Gustavo Gallet Duplessis, who is a party now to the application for a revocation of the order of the Military Governor. Secretary Koot says:

"I cannot assent to the proposition that the right to perform any part of the duties

courage was justified in the end, and now his nephew has demonstrated again that the courageous dealer who knows a valuable painting, even at prices not familiar in American purchases of painting, may bring it over here with confidence that it will be kept in the country.

Mr. Whitney's Van Dyck portrait, although now in his private gallery, will undoubtedly be seen in some public exhibition, through Mr. Whitney's courtest, perhaps this winter. The Villiers portrait is a full length figure. Mr. Schaus is proud of his work in bringing the painting to New York; although he did not take New Yorkers into his confidence and invite them to his gallery when the painting was there.

"I cannot assent to the proposition that the right to perform any part of the dutles or to receive any part of the compensation attached to the office of Sheriff of Havana under Spanish sovereignty. The fact that the Spanish covereignty. The fact that the Spanish covereignty which created it.

The services which the petitioner claims the right to perform any part of the dutles or to receive any part of the community expension of the right to perform any part of the dutles or to receive any part of the dutles or to receive any part of the comm authority necessarily terminated when Spanish sovereignty in Cuba ended.

PER CAPITA WEALTH.

Will Be Slightly Decreased When Hawatians Are Counted in the Population.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- Hereafter, when the Treasury Department estimates the average wealth of the people of the United States, the inhabitants of the Hawatian Islands are the inhabitants of the Hawalian Islands are to be taken into account. This will probably slightly lower the average. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order that in making up the per capita calculations for 1900 the figures shall include also the population of Alaska and the Indian Territory. The calculation made a month ago showed that every man, woman and child in the United States has an average of \$27.82 in cash, no account being taken of real estate or personal property. The statistics of the Treasury show that the people of the United States are growing richer every year in average individual holdings of cash.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

To Hear Witnesses on the Question of Transportation Coal Question May Come Up. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- Beginning early next month the Industrial Commission will hear a number of witnesses on the question of transportation. Henry C. Adams, statisof transportation. Henry C. Adams, statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission,
will be examined as to the taxation of transportation companies and Frank Parson of
Boston will be asked to tell the commission
what he knows regarding monopoles among
the transportation concerns. It is expected
that the witnesses will include representatives of the operators in the anthracite coal
regions, representatives of the State Railway Commissions, of the Longshoremen's
Union and of the Lake Seamen's Union.

The South and the Century.

From the Southern Farm Magazine. One hundred years ago the South, spurred by revolutionary invention, set up an agricultural ruler. In a short time King Cotton became an absolute mon erch, dominating the South economically, politically and socially. Attempts to limit the imperial power by paying court to commerce and manufactures, in a measure successful, were frustrated for a time by he consequences of the King's exercise of political influence. Clinging in defeat almost of necessity o the King which had made defeat possible the South, mindful of early hopes and efforts, gradually loosened the hold of the tyrant, and at the beginning of a new century is developing a democratic balance of the powers of agriculture, manufactures and trade in which the dethroned monarch will hold an honored and influential, but not a dominating, place. Southern agriculture is to realize its greatest possibilities in diversitying its energies, putting forth its best efforts to provide a living at home, and devoting its surplus strength to the money crop, whether that be cotto tabacco, rice or fruit. It will grind its own wheat and corn, fatten its own cattle, and slaughter its own hogs. At the same time it will encourage the building of cotton mills and lumber mills, fron foundries and steel plants, the opening of mines of phosphate. coal, fron, lead and rine, the extension of rathways and the development of trade relations with foreign paris in the certain knowledge that thereby the opportunities of the farmer will be vastly enhanced.

Bill Nye and Wagner.

From the Literary Era. When Bill Nye was in Philadelphia in 1898, he risited the office of George W. Childs. At parting Mr. Childs asked the humorist to write a sentiment his autograph album. Nye at once produced this: "Wagner's music is not as bad as it sounds."